MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JULY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Jerusalem radio reported that IDF artillery directed heavy fire toward Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon after the Palestinians in the An-Nabatiyah region launched intensive and incessant salvos of Katyusha missiles into northern Israel. Three people were killed and a number of others were injured in the rocket attacks on Nahariyya and Qiryat Shemona, the radio reported, and a UNIFIL spokesman spoke of 120 Katyushas being fired in the shelling, which the radio described as the "heaviest in recent years." The Christian Voice of Hope radio cited the UNIFIL spokesman as stating that another 150 Katyushas fell in the border enclave controlled by Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militias. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the Katyusha attack was in retaliation for the recent "brutal Zionist attacks" on Lebanese areas and Palestinian camps. It confirmed that the IDF shelled Palestinian positions in the afternoon and early evening, reporting that the Israeli artillery shelled Sidon, An-Nabatiyah, Tyre and other areas. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that at least 10 people were wounded by the IDF shelling. According to Jerusalem radio, UNIFIL forces arrested and disarmed eight Palestinian guerrillas who had infiltrated the UN-controlled zone.

Commenting on the Katyusha rocket attack on Israeli settlements in remarks transmitted by ITIM on 16 July, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said Israel will have to deal stronger blows at the Palestinian guerrillas to preserve the security of its civilian settlements. He added that the Palestinians will receive "proper retribution" at the appropriate time.

Saudi Arabia-Iraq

According to SPA, King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has decreed that Saudi Arabia will pay for the rebuilding of the Iraqi nuclear reactor destroyed in the recent Israel air attack. SPA reported that the king had indicated his willingness to do so during his recent meeting in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Multinational Peacekeeping Force

Jerusalem radio reported that the Cabinet unanimously approved the Sinai multinational force agreement and noted that half the 3,000-strong force provided for in the agreement will consist of U.S. infantry based in Ofira, guaranteeing freedom of passage through the Tiran Strait. The radio said that the multinational force will begin operating in March 1982 and that, according to the agreement, any changes in its responsibility of composition can be made only with the mutual consent of Israel and Egypt.

Iran

IRP Official Interviewed--In an interview with AFP, Islamic Republican Party (IRP) ideologist Hassan Ayat said there will be four candidates in the 24 July presidential election, all of whom are connected with the IRP. He admitted that the one-party option is a negative factor and that there will be no competition. He voiced the opinion that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr deserves to be executed but suggested that he is more useful to the revolution alive so that people can see how weak he is and that "he adds up to nothing." Ayat asserted that the current acts of terrorism will be stopped and that the present unrest is no more than "a small pebble in a swimming pool."

Tudeh Party Endorses Raja'i--AFP reported that the Tudeh Party has endorsed the candidacy of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i for president, asserting that he has been the most faithful to the views of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and has fought hardest against the enemies of the revolution.

Italian Embassy Protest--according to Rome radio, the Italian Embassy in Tehran has formally protested to the Iranian authorities about revolution guards' entering embassy buildings on 11 July while searching for an opponent of the regime.

Execution of Mojahedin--Tehran radio reported that four Mohahedin-e Khalq members have been executed after being sentenced by the Amol and Esfahan Islamic revolution courts. According to AFP, more than 180 opponents of the regime have now been executed since Bani-Sadr's ouster from the presidency.

Arms Handover Deadline--A statement by Islamic revolution prosecutor for the armed forces, broadcast by Tehran radio, notified guards of deposed President Bani-Sadr that they have 5 days to handover their stocks of military equipment to the authorities. Those who fail to surrender their arms within this deadline will be prosecuted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi Peace Proposals--In a speech at the 15 July Baghdad meeting of the international conference for solidarity with Iraq, broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz said Iraq is ready to withdraw from Iranian territory as soon as Iran adopts three principles: renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force and restoration to their legitimate owners of all the legitimate rights that have been usurped by force or through the threat to use force; mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. He said Iraq has been calling on the three peace missions to solve the Iraq-Iran dispute on the basis of these principles. He observed, however, that Iran has not made its position clear on the question of Iraq's rights, its stand on the three Arab islands that were occupied by the shah's regime in 1971 and future Iranian-Iraqi relations and the relations between Iran and the other states of the region.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division repulsed two Iraqi assaults in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, capturing 45 Iraqi servicemen in the first engagement. The radio said Iraqi losses in the two clashes were "exceptionally high." London's DAILY TELEGRAPH reported that Libya is sending Iran 190 Soviet-manufactured tanks, half a million artillery shells and 200 guns, including long-range 122-mm and 130-mm pieces. The newspaper viewed this sudden upsurge in supplies as a reflection of Libya's disappointment at the failure of Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's recent reconciliation mission to Baghdad.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SAYS HABIB MISSION COVERS UP AGGRESSION

NC160855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the enemy is preparing for a large-scale military operation. He said: At present we are facing a ground, sea and air attack in the south. The enemy has also concentrated the divisions in southern Lebanon's occupied border enclave and in the settlements in occupied Galilee.

Speaking at the final session of the Arab Liberation movements' information seminar at the Beau Rivage Hotel [in Beirut], Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that no one can threaten, frighten or impose his will on the Palestinian revolution, regardless of what advanced weapons he uses. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: If terrorist Begin believes he can threaten us with the F-15 and F-16 aircraft--with which he is making a turmoil in the skies of the area and with which he is strafing innocent civilians--I say that this will neither directly nor indirectly affect the line pursued by the Palestinian revolution and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are facing the Zionist enemy who is fighting us with U.S. weapons, plans, decisions and war machinery with the aim to control the area and to put it under the sphere of U.S. influence.

Concerning the heroic Rafah operation which was carried out by our revolutionaries, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Our people have taught the enemy a lesson by this operation in which a prominent commander was killed. Technology could not protect him just as it would not be able to protect Begin.

Concerning the U.S. envoy's tour, Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that Habib's mission in the area has become clear. It is designed to cover up and camouflage the aggression being prepared against us.

Brother Abu 'Ammar called on the Arab nation to stand behind the Palestinian revolution. He also called upon all the honorable and free men in the world to stand behind this revolution. He said: Let the enemy know that he is fooling himself if he believes he can liquidate the Palestinian revolution with a military operation. The U.S. P is also fooling itself if it believes it can entrust its watchdog Israel with ing the revolution.

Finally, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are going into a hot and volatile summer. ever, blessed are those heroes who are making history and are defending our Arab nation.

VOP CLAIMS ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED NEAR SIDON

JN141626 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1557 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Brothers: We have received the following news from our correspondent in the south: The Israeli plane which was downed by the defenses of the joint forces at 1630 fell in the An-Nab'ah region in the Kfar Falus triangle near Sidon, inside Lebanese territory. The region has been encircled and a search for the Zionist pilot is underway.

VOP REPORTS 15 JUL ROCKET ATTACKS ON ISRAEL

NC160717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpt] In reply to the brutal Zionist attacks on Lebanese areas and Palestinian camps, in which scores of peaceful citizens have been killed or wounded, the joint forces yesterday shelled the northern Israeli settlements with Katyusha rockets, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

At about 1745 yesterday the joint forces fired Katyusha rockets on Qiryat Shemona, inflicting several casualties among the enemy. Two salvos of Katyusha rockets were also fired on Nahariyya, inflicting several casualties and material damage. All settlements in occupied Galilee were also bombarded by heavy artillery and rockets.

SOVIET, PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCIES CREATE LINK

JN152001 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] A direct line was established today between the Soviet APN news agency and the Palestine news agency, WAFA, for the transmission of information material. This takes place in implementation of the agreement that had been signed between the two friendly agencies.

WAFA Director General Brother Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah has received a cable on this occasion from Comrade (Aleksandr Tratinov), head of APN's Arab East and Maghreb and Asia Section, in which he expressed APN's greetings and readiness for wide cooperation with WAFA under the slogan: Information in service of information and friendship among peoples.

The APN official also reiterated that the Soviet Union will remain the true friend of the Palestinian Arab people and the other Arab peoples in their struggle for a just peace in the Middle East and against the Zionist aggression.

ARAB OIL MINISTERS MEET IN SAUDI ARABIA 15 JUL

LD152312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2233 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 15 Jul, (SPA)--This evening a meeting was held in At-Ta'if attended by: (Saudi) Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani; Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah; UAE Oil Minister Dr Man'i Sa'id al-'Utaybah; Bahraini Minister of Development and Industry Mr Yusuf ash-Shirawi; Iraqi Oil Minister Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim; Algerian Oil Minister Mr Belkacem Nabi; and Libyan Oil Minister [as received] Mr 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar.

The meeting is still in session discussing coordination of oil affairs among themselves. The Kuwaiti and Bahraini oil ministers arrived in At-Ta'if earlier today.

TUNISIA TO JOIN OAPEC; OMAN MAY JOIN 'SHORTLY'

GF151637 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Abu Dhabi (ENA)--'Ali 'Atiqah, OAPEC secretary general, has stated that the Tunisian Government will apply for membership to the organization in its forthcoming meeting in Abu Dhabi in December. The secretary general has also said the Sultanate of Oman will possibly join the organization shortly.

Mr 'Atiqah said that OAPEC welcomes any Arab petroleum exporting country's membership. This came in a predeparture statement before he left for Kuwait yesterday after taking part in the founding meeting of the Arab Industrial Investments Company in Abu Dhabi.

SAUDI ARABIA

KINGDOM WILL PAY FOR REBUILDING IRAQI REACTOR

LD152312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2145 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 15 Jul (SPA)--Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has stated that His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz has today explained that His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz has decreed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will bear the cost of rebuilding the Iraqi nuclear reactor which Israel unjustifiably destroyed.

In a statement to SPA this evening the minister said that Prince Fahd pointed out that his majesty the king had discussed this issue with French President Francois Mitterrand and that his majesty has been concerned about this issue since the very beginning. His majesty told the French president when they recently met in Paris that the kingdom would bear the cost of rebuilding the reactor. The minister added that the bearing of the cost falls within his majesty's government's policy which always seeks to stand by its brothers and to shoulder its responsibilities in full, and plays its role in the service of our Arab and Islamic nation.

KING RECEIVES IRAQI OIL MINISTER AL-KARIM 15 JUL

LD152244 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2142 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Summary] At-Ta'if, 15 Jul (SPA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received in audience Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim. Present were: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd; Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; his majesty's adviser Dr Rashad Fir'awn; Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani; and Education Minister al-Khuwaytir. The Iraqi minister arrived in At-Ta'if early this evening for a visit.

YAR

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MOSCOW IN AUGUST

JN101146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (INA)--YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will begin an official visit of several days to the Soviet Union in August. A knowledgeable Yemeni source here has told the INA correspondent that the visit, which was scheduled to have taken place in July, has been postponed upon mutual agreement between the Yemeni and Soviet sides. The source said President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will hold talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab region and issues of mutual interest. This will be Salih's first visit to the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

JN151750 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office yesterday Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, Central Committee member and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, who conveyed to the president an oral message from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Brothers Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to the president of the republic for unity affairs, and Ahmad Muhammad ash-Shijni, minister of state for People's Constituent Assembly affairs.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON ABC STORY ON OPPOSITION

PM160924 Cairo MAY in Arabic 13 Jul 81 pp 3, 15

[Interview given to MAY chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat --place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The American ABC television network correspondent has sent a television dispatch from Cairo dedicated to attacking and attempting to distort and harm the regime in Egypt, to coincide, perhaps, with President Anwar as-Sadat's forthcoming U.S. visit at the beginning of next month. The dispatch says, verbatim:

"Anwar as-Sadat, who in the eyes of most Egyptians has been a hero, has now begun to lose the support of the Egyptian people. As has happened in Iran, the mosque in Egypt is now becoming the base of opposition against As-Sadat's regime. Following the Israeli raid on Iraq, the Islamic opposition began to attack As-Sadat strongly and to call for abrogation of the peace treaty with Israel.

"Many ordinary Egyptians believed that peace would bring them prosperity, but this has not happened so far. In fact, inflation is increasing by more than 50 percent [as published] annually. Even the merchants are calling for a general strike because of the tax increases and meager profits. Disturbances dominate most areas in Egypt..., like the disturbances which occurred in Asyut last year and in Alexandria and Cairo recently.

"Despite the fact that the armed forces still support As-Sadat, over 30 soldiers were recently arrested on charge of plotting against the regime. Even the opposition which as-Sadat has agreed to permit under the leadership of Ibrahim Shukri is now launching increasingly vehement attacks on President as-Sadat's policy.

"No leader has as yet emerged having the same magnetism as Ayatollah Khomeyni or a strategy for uniting the opposition ranks in Egypt, because Egypt under As-Sadat is not like Iran under the shah.

"Despite this, there are many similarities, including the fact that Egypt, like Iran, is ruled by one man--Anwar as-Sadat.

"If President as-Sadat is unable to confront his internal problems, the Reagan administration could face another serious crisis in the Middle East."

I asked President as-Sadat: What is your opinion on what the American television network correspondent tried to say? Is there an explanation for this strange timing in showing the program before your visit to Washington in response to U.S. President Reagan's invitation?

The president answered: The whole world knows that we have removed censorship. We are very proud of this. For example, some people are bestowing on Israel the title "island of democracy." All of us are aware that that island imposes censorship on the dispatches of foreign newspaper correspondents. It permits the transmission of certain dispatches and bans the transmission of others whose contents it regards as a threat to its security and safety. All foreign journalists' dispatches must first go to the censor in Israel. As for us in Egypt, we have abolished this system of imposing censorship on what the world news agencies and newspaper correspondents write.

We were surprised by the American ABC Television Network correspondent's dispatch. We will not respond to what the American correspondent said because everything he said was mere lies and falsehood, of whose reality and aims the Egyptian people are aware. However, what is meant by broadcasting them to the American people at this time?

In my opinion, the subject has numerous aspects. We, as I have said, do not impose any kind of censorship on the foreign press activities in our country. We are not in the Soviet Union, where no foreigner can leave the city of Moscow without prior permission. We give the foreign journalist complete freedom to move and to contact any citizen, official or otherwise, in or outside the government, with the regime or against it.

The American television network correspondent took advantage of this freedom and made his contacts and compiled the lies which he then transmitted live direct from Cairo and which caused astonishment. We know that this is simply a prelude to a program now being prepared under the title "The Opposition in Egypt," which is expected to be shown to the American people at the start of my U.S. visit.

I have previously said to you in MAY that the opposition is regarded as part of the system of government, especially in a society which adopts the multiparty system like us. We encourage the establishment of opposition--honest, strong opposition. The system, any system, is incomplete without it, exactly like a court of justice, which is never complete without a judge, a prosecutor, defense and defendant. The same applies to the People's Assembly, which is complete only with the presence of its members.

However, there is a great difference between the honest and strong opposition that we advocate and those who masquerade behind the so-called opposition for no other reason than to give vent to their blind malevolence, which has reached the extent--to use the words of the Egyptian girl living in Ad-Dammam in Saudi Arabia--of selling their motherland when they attack Egypt, their country.

The American journalist went to a number of those who are masquerading behind the so-called opposition and let them cast doubt on everything and try to destroy everything.

What was said in the comparison between Egypt and Iran during the shah's regime is not new. The American correspondent is not the author of this comparison; some Egyptians, regrettably, preceded him--those whom I described as masquerading behind the name "opposition"--in attacking their country and have no qualms in leveling all kinds of accusations against anyone.

All that the American correspondent did was to give the microphone to these persons and let them attack, accuse, lie and mislead.

I asked the president: Is there any connection between the television program in question and your coming U.S. visit and first meeting with the new U.S. administration under President Ronald Reagan?

The president replied: Of course there is a strong connection between the two. The aim of the falsehoods which have been volunteered by those people I told you about is to abort my U.S. visit. This, however, does not mean that Egyptian opposition elements thought of and implemented the idea of this program. If we said that, we would be giving them much more credit than they really deserve. The fact is that there are those outside Egypt's borders who would like my visit and my talks in Washington to fail. They found only those elements who hide behind democracy in Egypt. They gave them the microphone so as to distort the image of the ruling regime in their country and to liken it to the ruler of the former shah in Iran. That is, those who insulted their country and their mother Egypt were mere puppets manipulated by those who thought, planned, and carried out the television program which we are talking about today and the program being prepared to be shown during my U.S. visit.

Some people abroad do not want Egypt to remain a stable country, applying democracy and ensuring for the people the kind of secure and safe atmosphere that the other peoples of the area lack.

Some people abroad are greatly perturbed by the fact that Egypt remains the only state in the area capable of saying "enough is enough" to every neighboring power. Egypt has become the biggest force and most influential power, especially since the downfall of Iran, whose armed forces have declined and no longer frighten anybody.

During the past 3 years our area has witnessed many political and nonpolitical changes, and it has been clearly proved that Egypt alone was not influenced by them and, unlike others, remained unaffected.

There are some people abroad who do not very much like the extremely warm reception that Egypt enjoys in the United States. On the occasion of my imminent visit to Washington Senator Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, welcomed the visit. Majority Leader Senator Howard Baker also welcomed the visit. President Reagan has more than once declared that he welcomes the visit.

All this does not please certain people about whom I spoke and who want to distort Egypt's image before U.S. public opinion and the U.S. Government in any way and by any means. The only thing that these people could say is that Egypt's situation now is similar to the situation in Iran during the shah's rule.

They are trying to distort our regime by unleashing in their sickly media the latest story --that As-Sadat is living on a volcano likely to erupt at any moment.

I asked President as-Sadat: What is the aim, Mr President, of this distortion, by some people, of the Egyptian regime's image before U.S. public opinion or, in other words, what is the message that the originators of these falsehoods want to put across to the American citizen and his new administration?

The president replied: The message they want to put across says: America, beware of As-Sadat. Do not contact him or listen to him; his regime is shaky and his country is about to explode from inside. Of course, we know those who are trying to write this open message to the American people and the U.S. administration. We do not absolve certain pressure groups in the United States from taking part in this plan.

However, this is not the first time that some people have tried to use the media as a means to distort Egypt's image before world opinion and to portray its regime as opposite to what it really is. This happened when the Jerusalem POST published the same falsehoods that are today being reiterated by the American correspondent. The Israeli journalist spoke about a power struggle in Egypt. Of course, the Israeli correspondent obtained this false information from some Egyptian journalists who hide behind the opposition. What we did was to expel the journalist from Cairo and ban him from returning.

We expelled him because he was a liar and not sincere in his job. Egypt is open to foreign journalists, and government offices welcome them at any time. Any correspondent can ask whatever he wants and can find those who will answer all his questions. The foreign correspondent can visit any place inside Egypt without anybdy asking him questions or stopping or banning him from contacting anybody. So, why the falsehoods and the distortion of facts?

I asked the president: With regard to the American television correspondent, he conveyed what he heard from some Egyptians and cited the views of certain others. Do we consider the correspondent responsible for what he heard and what he reported?

President as-Sadat replied: We can excuse the foreign correspondent, especially if we know that some people took him and showed him around the Lawyers Association in Cairo to see the placards filled with abuse, insults, invective and attacks hanging on the association's premises.

We can excuse him, too, if he has read the Arabic newspapers that some people have sent him, which wrote about the imaginary battle they fabricated between the government and the lawyers.

I asked the president: What is the story of the imaginary battle between the government and the lawyers that they are talking about?

The president replied: The story is that, when I assumed power, we inherited an unstable internal situation in Egypt. For example, the students occupied the Higher Council of Universities and the main hall in Cairo University and staged a sit-in strike for 7 days. They were making speeches day and night, all attacking the government, the state and the regime. I regarded this as a reaction to the action taken against the power centers, whose supporters went out to the streets like mad people trying to incite the youth, the students and the workers by telling them that we would never fight a battle against Israel to restore our occupied territories and restore our insulted dignity.

The students believed the lies told by the power-center stooges, leftists and communists. They occupied the main hall in preparation for a demonstration on the streets. I then instructed the minister of the interior, who was then Mamduh Salim, to storm the hall, expel the students and disperse them that very day. This was what actually happened, and thus the leftist attempt failed.

There remains the Lawyers Association. The Association Council's only concern is to slander and condemn all the government's positions. It claims to speak on behalf of all the lawyers. This is a big lie, because the Association Council rejects the peace treaty with Israel. So does this mean that all Egypt's lawyers are against peace? I wish to know how many lawyers are against peace, as their Association Council claims.

The Association Council is not content with this; it presumptuously brags and alleges that there is no democracy in Egypt and that the people are driven by fire and sword, that freedoms and rights are lost and that the individual has no security or safety in Egypt. Those who are saying such things are themselves abusing the government and the officials, with or without occasion. They themselves hold press conferences and attack the legitimate authority in the country. The newspapers abroad publish their statements, comments and accusations. They do all this without opposition from anyone. None of them is banned from traveling and no extraordinary measures are taken against them.

The Association Council is bemoaning the profession's position in Egypt at a time when their senior member goes to Damascus and meets with Hafiz al-Asad to plead the release of the senior Syrian lawyer from prison. This same council, which pretends to cry over the freedoms of and the difficulties facing the profession, has not spoken a single word in comment on the suppression of the profession by Al-Qadhdhafi, who has abolished the profession of lawyers in Libya and described the lawyer with unmentionable epithets.

I am really saddened by what is taking place in the Lawyers Association. Is it reasonable for the Association Council to announce in all simplicity that it is against peace? Does anyone approve of the council's crocodile tears over freedoms and democracy when none of them is arrested, imprisoned or dismissed from his work?

The Architects Association problem and the Journalists Syndicate problem are over. There remains the Lawyers Association problem. This problem will certainly be resolved if the Lawyers General Assembly meets and holds elections to choose the members of a new Association Council. This matter, however, has to wait until the council's current term expires in 2 or 3 years. The council has exploited this situation and pursued an unethical method in adopting everything and anything that distorts the image of Egypt.

I asked the president: What is the Lawyers Association Council aiming at by the stand it is adopting toward the state and the regime?

President as-Sadat replied: Nothing other than to distort Egypt's image and harm the regime by uttering the lies we have been hearing. They have no other methods to use. Nobody will listen to their instigations because 99.9 percent of the Egyptian people approve of the policy pursued by the present regime. As for the Association Council, it represents only itself and the rest of the malevolent persons who are trying to settle old scores and who imagine that they can impose themselves on the rulers with a view to assuming power.

It is now obvious that those who are using opposition as a cover have taken advantage of the supremacy of the law and turned themselves into trumpets for defamation and distortion of facts, now that they are assured that democracy will not allow them to be persecuted or checked. It is as if the democracy under which they have been sheltering for years means the distortion of Eygpt's image and the defamation of everything before the whole world. If they imagine that this is the case, then I tell them very clearly: No. That is enough.

I asked the president: What can the state do to correct this situation, which now constitutes a real problem that has been echoed in the foreign press and in the television networks like the American ABC?

The president replied: Indeed, what is the solution? I put this question to the People's Assembly. In my opinion, there is only one or two solutions. The first solution is for the state to take administrative measures against whoever masquerades under the name of opposition and shelters under democracy and thus harms the democracy that is being abused. The second solution is that it be left to the members of the People's Assembly, who have been elected by the people to express their opinion in the assembly, to voice their opinion of these persons. The assembly represents many currents and not all the members represent the same opinion, the same policy or the same party. Therefore, they truly represent the Egyptian people with all their tendencies and colors.

In my opinion, we must adopt the second solution--that is, to leave the matter to the people and the deputies who represent them and speak for them. I am against the first solution because we abolished martial law forever and closed the detention camps many years ago. We will not take any administrative decision that might prejudice the supremacy of the law in any way.

I shall ask the People's Assembly to discuss this problem and to shoulder the responsibility given to it by those who deputized it to protect their gains and defend their internal front.

This will perhaps be an occasion for me to achieve what I have wanted and been thinking of. I want the people's representatives--at the People's Assembly and on the Consultative Council--to have the upper hand in making decisions on any problem facing the country. I want us to do here what they do in the United States in their two chambers which speak on behalf of the people, who have given their vote to their representatives. The American Government cannot act on its own, without the knowledge of the Congress. Hearings are held on every problem, even a problem like the Mafia gangs. The government took measures against these gangs only after the people's representatives had approved the measures after hearings. They then arrested and brought the leaders of these criminal gangs to testify before them and the people listened to them on the radio and television.

The problem concerns the people. Crime threatens the security and safety of the citizens. Therefore, the citizens must express their opinion on the measures that should be taken against all those who break the law or abuse the values.

It is no longer in the public interest to remain silent on this problem. The act of selling mother Egypt and distorting its image everywhere to whoever pays most requires us to adopt a stand. To those who have masqueraded under the name of opposition and persisted in abusing, dismembering and distorting Egypt, I say in all clarity: No. That is enough. From now on, the people will not allow them to persist in their wrongdoing against their mother Egypt.

I asked the president: The lies that are published against Egypt abroad will not end. The question now is: Can public opinion be influenced by these lies?

The president replied: What the American television network ABC is doing does not denote good will. The pressure circle in the United States has played a role in this matter. Some American Zionist elements do not want my visit to the United States to succeed, especially after Reagan, his administration and the members of Congress welcomed it. It is known that I will be holding extremely important discussions with the new American administration. The discussions will deal with the situation in the Middle East in general in a concentrated manner. This does not please the Zionist elements who do not want Egypt to have an effective and influential role in the area's events. These elements have found in a program presented by an American television network an irreplaceable opportunity to embarrass me before the American people and their new administration.

'ALI BRIEFED ON ISRAELI TAKEOVER OF AIRFIELDS

NC151541 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo today conveyed to him a message from the Israeli foreign minister. The Israeli ambassador informed him that yesterday Israel took over from U.S. engineers the two airfields built by the United States in the Negev as a substitute for the two Egyptian airfields in Sinai. These airfields will be handed over by Israel to Egypt before 25 April 1982, in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Our correspondent has learned that the deputy prime minister and foreign minister will prepare a reply to the Israeli foreign minister.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Tahir Shash will leave tomorrow for London where he will sign for Egypt the agreement on the multinational force which will be in charge of peacekeeping in Sinai after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal in April 1982.

The agreement will be signed by the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations at 1600 on Friday in the British capital.

SHASH LEAVES FOR SINAI FORCE AGREEMENT SIGNING

NC161000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA)--Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash, accompanied by Maj Gen Muhsin Hamdi, left Cairo this morning for London, where he will initial the multinational force agreement with the United States and Israel.

The agreement will be signed at 1600 on Friday at the U.S. Embassy in London.

It is known that the multinational force will be stationed along the international boundaries between Egypt and Israel when Israel withdraws from Sinai on next 25 April.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SAYS FRANCE SUPPORTS CAMP DAVID

NC151505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA)--French Ambassador in Cairo Jacques Andreani has emphasized that President Mitterrand's Middle East policy is based on support for Egypt's efforts which are aimed at promoting a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and a just solution for the Palestine problem. He also affirmed the new French administration's support for the Camp David agreements.

Andreani noted that his country supports all endeavors to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

In an exclusive interview with MENA today, Andreani said that the spirit of understanding between Presidents Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Mitterrand and the contacts held between them in the wake of President Mitterrand's victory will contribute to the strengthening of relations and cooperation between Egypt and France.

On military cooperation between the two countries, the ambassador said that there is cooperation in this field. This cooperation, he added, was boosted during Husni Mubarak's recent visit to France, when it was agreed that Egypt will manufacture Mirage-5 aircraft with French expertise. An agreement was also signed for the purchase of 24 Alpha jet aircraft, which are known to be among the most modern French military aircraft, he said.

LAWYERS HOLD SIT-IN TO PROTEST POLITICAL PRESSURE

PM150936 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "The Egyptian Lawyers Stage a Sit-In"]

[Excerpt] Cairo--Members of the Egyptian Lawyers Association announced yesterday, Sunday, that they are staging a sit-in at the association premises until the Egyptian newspapers publish a denial of the report published the day before yesterday. Their statement called on all lawyers to stage a sit-in at the association premises. The lawyers declared that they support the legitimate, elected board of their association and that the lawyers' General Assembly has convened under senior lawyer Ahmad al-Khawajah and approved its resolutions and budget.

Ahmad al-Khawajah stated that he refuses to recognize any decision issued by any group to dissolve the Association Board, that the board is still functioning and that any person who tries to evict the board from its premises will be forcibly resisted by the board members "because we would be in a position of legitimate self-defense." He added: An action has been brought in the south Cairo lower court against those who fomented the sedition in the Lawyers Association.

The Egyptian papers had published a statement by the lawyers who are members of the ruling National Democratic Party stating that the Lawyers' Association General Assembly had withdrawn its confidence from the Association Board because the board did not represent the association and was distorting its image before Egyptian and world public opinion. The statement added that the Association Board had acutally been dismissed.

Meanwhile, President Anwar as-Sadat declared in his speech in Damanhur on Saturday that the Egyptian lawyers have corrected their association's line by expelling the communists, reactionaries, opportunists and Nasirites.

After the Lawyers General Assembly had convened in ordinary session on 26 June, the board was surprised by a group trying to break into the premises. This group is described in the association statement as "a group not of lawyers but of persons holding the academic degree of a licentiate in law, working in government and local government departments, and not registered in the lists of lawyers."

In view of the fact that a number of security men are always present, the senior lawyer contacted Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and interior minister, and asked him to have the security men intervene to protect the association premises.

The director of security for Cairo arrived at the association and asked the dean to open the doors of the association premises, as long as the General Assembly had wound up its meeting, and said that he would personally send away those who did not have association membership cards. While Ahmad al-Khawajah was talking to the security director, the members of this group broke down the doors of the association premises and carried placards inscribed with slogans against the association board as well as pictures of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat [into the premises]. They then held a meeting, after which they distributed leaflets prepared in advance, including the statement which was published in the newspaper containing the aforementioned criticisms as well as a demand that the budget be referred to legal auditors for review.

IMPENDING TRIALS OF LIBYAN AGENTS REPORTED

NC152150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Marsa Matruh, 15 Jul (MENA)--The supreme military court in Matruh, which is headed by Col Bakr Tawfiq and includes Col Ibrahim Hasanayn and Col 'Ali Hamzah as members of the court, will--in the presence of head of the military prosecution Col Fathi Qutb--start a trial of a new group of Libyan intelligence agents. The Egyptian security organs arrested these agents as soon as they infiltrated into Egyptian territory to carry out Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal plots.

This terrorist group includes five defendants. They are: Ibrahim as-Sanusi Muhammad 'Uthman, Salih Hammudi, Muhammad Khalifah an-Nawi and Yusuf 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman. These agents are imprisoned under a military prosecution order. In the various stages of the investigation, the defendants admitted that they participated in a terrorist plan prepared by the Libyan intelligence to forcibly annex the Egyptian western desert and the Siwah Oasis to Libya.

The defendants admitted that they formed an organization headed by absconded defendant Muhammad Ibrahim 'Abd as-Salam to lure and recruit citizens from the Siwah Oasis working in Libya to participate in implementing Al-Qadhdhafi's criminal schemes against Egypt. They said that they received military training in the use of arms and explosives to carry out acts of sabotage on Egyptian territory. The camps (Musharsha' al-Ibl, Ash-Shu'bah), in the central area, and (Al-Munawarah) were used for training in acts of sabotage against Egypt.

The defendants admitted that they had participated in a march hostile to Egypt in 1975 which took place in the streets of Libya. They also distributed anti-Egyptian leaflets, supplied to them by Libyan intelligence, which paid each of them 100 Libyan dinar as a monthly salary.

The military prosecution will demand the maximum sentences against the 5 defendants.

It is worth noting that next Sunday the military court in Matruh will pass judgement in another Libyan sabotage case in which Kamil Mujawir 'Abd al-Karim stands accused.

The supreme military court in Alexandria will convene on Sunday under the presidency of Brig Gen Mustafa Duwaydar. Court members, Brig Gen Muhammad Faris Ruzayq, Col Mahmud al-Ghandaqli and Brig Gen Salih Muhammad Salih, the chief of the military prosecution, will be in attendance. The court will resume the trial of another three Libyan intelligence agents, 'Abd al-Ahdi Mayhub, 'Abd al-'Ati Du'bus and 'Abd ar-Rasul Sha'ban. The court will hear both prosecution and defense.

It is known that the accused in this case were enlisted by the Libyan intelligence service for terrorist and sabotage operations in Egypt, such as the blowing up of the cooperative gas station in Matruh and other actions affecting the country's unity and territorial safety.

The military prosecution has asked for the execution of the accused.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADER CITED ON AS-SADAT, COPTS

PM151448 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 81 p 5

["J.-P. P. H." dispatch: "Muslim Brotherhood Leader Says 'Copts Have Become Arrogant Since As-Sadat Allied With United States'"]

[Text] Cairo--"There is no fundamental difference between An-Nasir and As-Sadat apart from the fact that the letter claims to be a friend of Islam. But it is for political reasons that he portrays himself thus. In relations between the Muslim Brotherhood and Anwar as-Sadat, the fear is on his side." This was said by 'Umar at-Talmasani, murshid (grand master) of the Muslim Brotherhood in a statement delivered to LE MONDE on Tuesday 23 June via an intermediary.

"It is normal for the Islamic movement, as it develops, to encounter difficulties with a government that a secular and non-Muslim policy, whereas young people are demanding the implementation of Islamic law. We have no legal existence. Our assets (seized by An-Nasir) have not been returned to us. Our publications are censored," the murshid added, acknowledging that "nevertheless, some progress is being made with respect to the An-Nasir era. As-Sadat is wiser. Our prisoners are treated less harshly."

The fundamentalist leader could have explained that these prisoners are now also much less numerous. Under An-Nasir there were several thousands of them, whereas in 1981 there are only 80, all sentenced normally to terms of imprisonment in connection with events involving several deaths between 1974 and 1977. Apart from these 80 prisoners, one should add, at least provisionally, the 165 fundamentalists questioned during the recent incidents at Az-Zaniya al-Hamra.

In these incidents some dozen Muslims were killed, the brotherhood estimated, considering that "the Copts have been abusing Islamic tolerance and becoming arrogant since As-Sadat allied with the United States."

It also considers it "natural" for "the Muslims to attack the Copts and their possessions in Az-Zaniya al-Hamra. If the police had protected the Muslims instead of the Copts, we would have settled their hash."

'AZIZ PRESENTS CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS AT CONFERENCE

JN152115 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Text" of "statement" by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member, to participants in the international conference of solidarity with Iraq in Baghdad on 15 July 1981--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak before the members of the conference.

When this conference, which is devoted to solidarity with Iraq and the Arab nation against the Zionist aggression, was called, the Iraqi leadership did not decide to raise the issue of the war between us and Iran. We are not used to imposing our private opinions in such a meeting, which will discuss an issue that has been agreed upon by all of us. Therefore, President Saddam Husayn's speech at this conference did not include any mention of the dispute between us and Iran. Likewise, the speech delivered by the head of the Iraqi delegation to the conference, comrade Na'im Haddad, only briefly mentioned this issue. However, a number of brothers and friends raised this issue in their speeches and issued sincere calls for us to stop this war and spare the resources spent in the war for the struggle against the Zionist-imperialist aggression. Therefore, I asked the chairman of the conference to allow me to speak on this subject.

Iraq has proposed certain principles on which the dispute can be solved. These principles are adhered to by all free peoples and are commensurate with the principles of the UN Charter and the Islamic Conference Organization. We all believe in these principles.

The first principle is: renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force in solving disputes among the states of the region, and restoration to their legitimate owners of all the legitimate rights which have been usurped by force or through the threat to use force.

The second principle is: mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

And the third principle is: freedom of navigation in the Gulf and in the Hormuz Strait.

These are the principles on the basis of which Iraq has been calling on the three peace missions to solve the dispute. However, when dealing with the peace missions, the Iranian side has always rejected any discussion of ideas or proposals to solve the dispute unless this discussion is preceded by a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces. As we have explained on many occasions, the Iraqi forces were forced to enter Iranian territory in order to defend Iraq's sovereignty and to protect its border towns from the Iranian shelling.

The withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territory is a settled issue. The Iraqi president announced that Iraq has no ambitions on Iranian territory. This means that Iraq is ready to withdraw from Iranian territory as soon as the abovementioned principles are realized. This is an official and legal commitment to withdraw from Iranian territory.

However, the Iranian authorities have always insisted on the withdrawal without making clear their position on essential points in the dispute. The first point is Iraq's rights; the second point is Iran's stand on the three Arab islands which were occupied by the shah with shear force in 1971; and the third point, which is of immense importance in solving any international dispute, is for Iran to give a clear picture of the future of Iraqi-Iranian relations and the relations between Iran on the one hand, and the states of the region on the other.

The whole world knows that the Iranian Government has not declared its official commitment to these principles. It has not yet declared its official readiness to adhere to the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, has not yet declared its readiness to respect the choice of the peoples in the region in deciding their political and social systems, has not yet officially declared that it will stop the so-called spreading of the Iranian revolution in the countries of the region and has not declared--and this is an important issue for the peoples in the region and in terms of international law--has not declared its views on the borders drawn up between Iran and Iraq, which is a completely sovereign state.

How can a party in a conflict accept the withdrawal of its forces from a territory which it was forced to enter in order to defend itself before the other party to the conflict is committed to principles in which all people believe and which are the right and necessary principles to regulate the relations between the two countries in the present and the future and to regulate the relations between Iran and its Arab neighbors? Borders must be defined. Every state must say that these are my borders and that these are the borders of the neighboring states. Every state must officially admit and declare that it does not intend to interfere in the affairs of the neighboring states. It must also admit that it respects people's choices in deciding their political and social systems.

BAGHDAD CONFERENCE ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT 15 JUL

JN160812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA)--At the end of its final session today, the international conference for solidarity with Iraq approved its final statement, "The Baghdad International Declaration," expressing the solidarity of more than two-thirds of humanity with Iraq against the Zionist-imperialist aggression. In the declaration, which was read by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, the drafting committee rapporteur, the representatives of 149 countries proclaimed their full support for Iraq's determination to proceed with its peaceful scientific and nuclear programs and to provide the most modern and advanced technology for the good of its people and the Arab nation.

The conference called on Iraq to rebuild its nuclear reactors to meet the developing requisites of the Iraqi people and the peoples of the world which need advancement in this domain, to formulate a practical and active plan to bring back Arab specialists in this field who have emigrated and to encourage them to return, settle and produce. The conference also called for the establishment of stable foundations for scientific and applied nuclear cooperation among the Arab countries and nuclear research centers in friendly countries and all countries in the world.

The conference adopted 7 June as an international day for solidarity with the Arab nation and developing countries to attain scientific, technological and nuclear development; to form an international body to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the international conference for solidarity with Iraq, having Baghdad as its headquarters; and to launch world information campaigns for this purpose.

The conference expressed its appreciation of the historical injustice inflicted on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation by colonialism and Zionism through the imposition of an alien people armed with an aggressive and racist ideology on the land of Palestine to replace its Arab citizens.

The conferees proclaimed full support for the Palestinian people's revolution, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, for liberation, restoration of their legitimate rights, self-determination and restoration of their sovereignty over their soil and homeland, including Jerusalem.

The conferees denounced the policy of settlements, uprooting of the Arab Palestinian people from their land and changing of the cultural and demographic features they have developed in their land throughout history.

The conferees declared their determination to continue the struggle together against Zionism and imperialism in order to complete the liberation of all peoples from hegemony, foreign influence, tyranny, racism and aggression and in order to build a peaceful world devoid of injustice, suppression, discrimination and exploitation.

In its final statement, the conference asserted that the participant delegations, organizations and figures expressed their indignation against and denunciation of the Zionist enemy and its U.S. imperialist ally, which supplies it with all means to carry out its treacherous aggressions against the Palestinian people, Lebanon, Iraq and other Arab countries. The conferess strongly rejected the allegations of the Zionist entity and the U.S. administration regarding the motives and justifications of the criminal raid on the Arab Tammuz reactor in Baghdad, stressing the soundness of Iraq's nuclear efforts, its acceptance of international supervision and its adherence to the restrictions of the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty.

The statement pointed out that at a time when it is refusing to sign this treaty, refraining from subjecting its nuclear reactors to the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency and proceeding with its aggressive experiments, in cooperation with the despicable racist regime in South Africa, the Zionist entity has in fact produced several atomic bombs in order to blackmail and impose humiliating conditions on the Arabs.

The world's forces for progress and liberation believe that the 7 June raid constitutes a direct link in the Zionist-imperialist aggressive scheme and a crude violation of moral values and international laws, harms the United Nations, violates the UN charter and constitutes an arrogant violation of the sovereignty of a UN member state and of other Arab airspaces. The conference also considered such piracy to be directed against all the peoples and states which aspire for the establishment of security, justice and right and condemn the logic of aggression, supremacy and hegemony.

The conference expressed the belief that denunciation of the Zionist entity's attacks is no longer sufficient to deter the aggressors, their allies and those supporting them; that sentiments of solidarity with Iraq and the Arab nation should be given expression; that statements of denunciation and indignation should materialize in effective Arab and international action; and that comprehensive, obligatory and deterrent punishments should be imposed on the Zionist entity in accordance with the UN charter.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions. Primary among these was the conference's expression of complete fraternal solidarity with the Iraqi people and party under the leadership of Comrade Struggler Saddam Husayn against the imperialist-Zionist aggression so that Iraq can continue its socialist, revolutionary, pan-Arab and nonaligned course and its firm confrontation of the aggressive plots and schemes.

The conference completely supports Iraq's determination to continue implementing its peaceful scientific and nuclear programs and attain the most modern and advanced technology in the interest of its people and the Arab nation.

The conference affirmed its appreciation of the historical injustice inflicted by Zionism and colonialism on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation when they imposed an armed alien entity with a racist and aggressive dogma on the land of Palestine to replace Palestine's Arab citizens.

The conference declared its complete solidarity with the Palestinian people in their revolution for liberation under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative--in order to wrest their legitimate rights, determine their fate and restore their sovereignty over their homeland, including Jerusalem.

The conference denounced the policy of settlements, uprooting of the Arab Palestinian people from their land and changing of the cultural and demographic features they have developed in their land throughout history. The conference also denounced the Zionist occupation authorities' practices, which are manifested in their attacks on the Arab individual's rights, maltreatment of the citizens, racial discrimination against the Arabs and the policy of land and property expropriation, eviction of citizens and their expulsion from their country and attacking of their leaders.

The conference condemned the planned digging by the Zionist entity of a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, a plan which will change the region's geographical and demographic features and subject the Arab citizens in Palestine to further eviction and maltreatment and further jeopardize the Arab economy and national security.

The conference reiterated their rejection of the Camp David line and accords, all that is associated with and all the capitulatory resolutions and formulae stemming from them, including the autonomy plot, since all these resolutions and formulae seek to liquidate the Palestinian issue and consolidate the Zionist occupation and aggression.

The conference greeted the struggle of the Palestinian people inside the occupied Palestinian territories and called for further international support for this struggle.

The conference decided to denounce the continuous Zionist aggression of the Lebanese people, particularly its barbaric attacks on southern Lebanon, attacks whose victims include thousands of peaceful civilians--women, children and old people--and which result in the destruction of houses, hospitals, schools and other strategic installations. The conference also denounced the Zionist enemy's attempts to fragment Lebanon and establish a racist sectarian state by supporting the rightist isolationist forces.

The conference appealed to the freedom-loving, peace-loving and justice-loving states, peoples and forces to support the struggle of the Lebanese nationalist masses so that the unity of the Lebanese territory, people and institutions can be restored within the framework of legitimacy, and so that the independence and security of its territories can be maintained and its Arabism entrenched. The conference also called on these states, peoples and forces to assist the national movement in developing the political system into a modern democratic system that would establish a society of justice and self-sufficiency.

The conference called on the Arab nation and governments to strengthen and consolidate the official and popular Arab opposition to Camp David, to contain and abort these accords, and to resolutely support the historical, pan-Arab and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

The conference also called on the good, peace-loving, freedom-loving and justice-loving states, peoples and forces to support the struggle of the people of Arab Egypt and the Egyptian national movement, which opposes the Camp David accords, all subsequent treaties, the normalization policy, the establishment of relations between Egypt and the Zionist entity and the opening of Egypt's doors to Zionist infiltration of the African Continent.

The conference also called for immediately ending the Iranian-Iraqi war, expressing its welcome of Iraq's readiness to cease fire and to conduct peaceful negotiations so that suspended bilateral issues can be solved and national rights recognized in accordance with the international agreements and charters and on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and rejection of any attempt to impose a mandate or hegemony.

The conference appealed to Iran to respond to the good offices of the mediation committees stemming from the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in order to stop the bloodshed, destruction and ravages and so that the racist, Zionist-Imperialist enemy can be confronted.

The conference stressed the need for achieving the unity of the Arab national and progressive forces on such firm foundations as confronting the imminent dangers threatening the Arab nation, particularly the Zionist-imperialist danger; caring for the masses, training these masses in the revolutionary and pan-Arab tradition and giving them democratic freedom; opposing destructive concepts and beliefs which may result in the citizens' despair, indifference and despondency; bolstering pan-Arab values; and rallying potentials in order to continuously confront the imperialist alliance.

The conference expressed the conferees' awareness of the Zionist goals and strategic association with U.S. imperialism and the racist regime in South Africa. The conference expressed its appreciation of the important and bitter struggle being waged by the Arab nation against Zionism and imperialism, affirming its solidarity with this nation in its just struggle. The conference called on the struggling Arab national and patriotic forces, parties, organizations and figures to strengthen the scopes of their relations with the world forces of freedom, peace and progress.

The conference also called on these forces all over the world to bolster their fateful alliance and mobilize their ties of struggle so as to strengthen their common struggle against injustice, oppression, colonialism, exploitation, racism and discrimination.

The conference asserted that these forces in the Arab countries, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the nonaligned countries are called upon to coordinate their efforts on all levels to expose the Zionist entity's racist, aggressive and expansionist nature; to sever their relations with this entity; to isolate it in the international and regional forums and organizations; to seek to expel it from the United Nations and other international organizations; and to seek to stop the provision of fissionable materials to the Zionist entity.

The conference called for holding a special UN General Assembly session to discuss the Zionist raid on the Tammuz reactor in Iraq.

The conference called on the Arab nation, which has huge economic and financial potentials, to mobilize these potentials and other resources in the battle for the peoples' independence and emergence from economic subservience and the hegemony of the imperialist countries and world Zionism. It also called on the Arab countries to invest in development projects in Third World countries to strengthen the bonds of common struggle and eradicate the legacy of ages of colonialism and foreign influence. The conferees stressed that the duty of defending these resources is the sole right of the indigenous peoples.

The conference called on Iraq to rebuild its nuclear reactors to meet the developing requisites of the Iraqi people and the peoples of the world which need an advanced Iraqi achievement in this domain. The conferees considered the provision of human cadres armed with science and knowledge and highly qualified theoretically and practically in the field of nuclear sciences as one of the most prominent concerns of the Arabs and other peoples.

This requires the formulation of a practical and effective plan to train increasing numbers of qualified specialists from various Arab countries within the framework of a training center having Iraq as its headquarters.

The conferees called for the formulation of a practical and active plan to bring back Arab specialists in this field who have emigrated and to encourage them to return, settle and produce; to conduct a geological survey of radioactive matter in the Arab homeland and to draw up a program for the effective exploitation of such available matter.

The conferees stressed the importance of laying down stable bases for scientific and applied nuclear cooperation among the Arab countries, nuclear research centers in friendly countries and various Third World countries and Arab nuclear research and studies centers. It also stressed the importance of coordinating and integrating their specialities, exchanging information on means to protect their centers and developing these means.

The conference called on all advanced countries to extend all the necessary assistance to Iraq, other Arab countries and Third World countries to build nuclear reactors to be used for peaceful purposes for the sake of development, prosperity and advancement.

The conferees asserted that one of the aims of the recent Zionist aggression is to impose a nuclear embargo on [words indistinct] European countries which dealt with Iraq in a peaceful [words indistinct] and all countries in the world to confront and thwart U.S hegemony.

In its final statement, the conference condemned hostile military alliances, blocs and bases in the Arab homeland and other parts of the world. It called for the immediate liquidation of the U.S. military presence so as to consolidate the independence of the Arab nation and the Nonaligned Movement and to serve world peace.

The conference called for forming a world movement to denuclearize racist regimes, particularly the Zionist entity and South Africa, and to mobilize world public opinion against states which supply these regimes with lethal and destructive arms.

The conference decided to adopt 7 June each year as an international day for solidarity with the Arab nation and developing countries so as to achieve scientific, technological and nuclear development. It also decided to form an international body to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the international conference for solidarity with Iraq, having its headquarters in Baghdad, and to organize world information campaigns for this purpose.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 399

JN151635 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA)--During the past 24 hours, the Persian enemy suffered 23 soldiers killed and 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 3 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed. This came this afternoon in Communique No 399 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the results of the operations carried out by our forces against the forces of the Iranian regime. The text of the communique follows:

Communique No 399 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Triumphant armed forces are continuing their operations with confidence and high morale in the operational sectors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Three killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Seven killed in the Sumar region.
C. One killed and one tank, one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle laden with hardware and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
D. Seven killed and one armored personnel carrier and one gun destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
E. Two vehicles destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
F. Five killed and one infantry position and one armored personnel carrier destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amounted to 23 killed and 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 3 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: One martyr.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 July 1981

EDUCATION MINISTER CONFERS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

JN152158 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Education Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Majid today received Mikhail Prokofyev, CPSU Central Committee member and education minister. The Iraqi education minister affirmed that while continuing its struggle for progress, Iraq endeavors to build bridges of friendship and mutual benefit with friends and to stand in one trench with the states that are confronting racism and colonialism and supporting the world freedom movements.

The Soviet minister extended the good wishes of the Soviet Government and people on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the glorious July revolution. He affirmed his country's desire to promote educational cooperation between the two friendly countries through various means in the interest of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

During the meeting, methods of education and educational films in the two countries were discussed.

The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR JULY CELEBRATIONS

JN151827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA)--Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad this evening to participate in Iraq's celebration of the 13th anniversary of the 14 and 17 July revolutions.

Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi, UAE minister of public works and housing, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon, as did Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, to attend Iraq's celebrations.

CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

PM140806 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11-17 Jul 81 pp 24-28

[Interview given to AL-MAJALLAH by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your opinion, what does Begin's return to power in Israel after the recent elections signify? How might this affect the situation in the Middle East? Might it increase tension and explosions?

[Answer] In addition to Begin's return, there is another serious matter which we must ponder because of its possible repercussions on the situation in the area. This matter is the appointment of Eugene Rostow as U.S. Defense Department strategic adviser. Rostow is known for his complete ignorance of the Palestinian rights issue and particularly specializes in the subject of international confrontation. Perhaps the most serious danger facing the area is the difference between this American concept--the concept of confrontation--and the real priorities of our area. The Palestinian problem takes priority because it is the principal issue. Begin and his military aides and the opportunist Zionist right in general are aware that this is the time for Israel to shift from the framework of coexistence with the area's states to the framework of imposing recognition of a fait accompli. In fact this constitutes part of a security deal to be concluded between Israel and the United States. An American quarterly magazine refers to this matter in its latest issue. According to this view, Isreal will in the next few months ask to become a full member of the Western alliance. I also believe that Israel will announce an effective nuclear stance and, on the basis of its concept of public security, will intensify its efforts to realize the world Zionist movement's dream of turning the inhabitants of the occupied territories into minorities. These are the features of Begin's ideological policy, which maintains the characteristic of Zionism. This is a serious dimension which we must confront by unifying the Arab will and Arab vigilance in the coming months.

[Question] Do you mean by this that Israel might seek to join the Atlantic alliance?

[Answwer] I believe that Israel is seeking to achieve a formula of "mutual dependence" between it and America. This could take the form of a defense pact. However, according to the concept I have mentioned, Israel would reject the idea of a permanent American military presence to safeguard the Zionist identity but would provide industrial, military and medical services and everything the American forces would need in order to act in the area.

[Question] One opinion is that the Camp David treaty will remain confined to the Egyptian-Israeli framework and to ensuring an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and that after Israel's withdrawal from all Egytpian territories in April 1982, Egypt might return to the Arab ranks. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The basic disagreement over the Camp David treaty is the treaty's complete disregard of the Palestinian self-determination issue. The question of self-rule envisaged in the Camp David treaty is prejudicial to the Palestinian' rights. Any belated change in Egyptian policy, should it occur, would, in my opinion, come when the Arabs were weak. Before this happened, the Begin government, expecting such a change, would obtain guarantess that would neutralize the danger such a change would pose to it. However, the coming months will be the touchstone.

[Question] Arab relations with U.S. President Reagans' administration are not very good andare marred by a crisis of confidence, especially in the wake of America's practical support for Israel after its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

What is your assessment of present and future Arab-American relations and what must the Reagan administration do to prove that it is pursuing an even-handed policy in the area? Do you expect the Reagan administration to take a positive step with regard to the Palestinian issue and the PLO?

[Answer] The Arab will and Arab awareness of the political exigencies of the coming phase demand that we define a basis for conveying the Arab and the Palestinian issue to Western and international circles. There are Arab oil-producing states and other states which do not have oil. However, they remind the world that in the year 2000 there will be 300 million Arabs who could then constitute a real danger to world stability if their political aspirations are not considered, especially since many would be in a difficult economic position, particularly if the oilwells dry up in the next two decades. I believe that, when approaching America or any Western state, it must be made clear that instability in the area cannot be resolved except within a specific program taking into consideration the Arab-Israeli conflict, Gulf security and the North-South economic dialogue.

[Question] In a statement to the French newspaper LE MONDE, President Mitterrand said that he still supports the Camp David process but favors expanding it, provided that Israel adopts a positive stand toward the Palestine problem. Mitterrand also added an important comment to the effect that: "There is much talk about the Palestinians but very little about the holy places. An effective approach to the problem--which seems to me possible--could substantially contribute to calming the situation." Is it to be understood from Mitterrand's statement that he is concerned with the holy places and Jerusalem? Did you find that Mitterrand had new ideas about Jerusalem when you met with him?

[Answer] There was a discussion about Jerusalem between Mitterrand and the Saudi monarch, but I am not acquainted with its details. Mitterrand's statement indicates that there must be an initiative on Jerusalem. But what strikes me is that Mitterrand loves two cities: Venice and Jerusalem. This is evident from the French president's writings. I told him jokingly that I hope that his future visit to Jerusalem will be via Venice--that is, through the collective European initiative in Venice last year.

[Question] The European initiative on the Middle East seems to have been frozen following the recent summit in Brussels. Lord Carrington, president of the European Council of Ministers, instead of tackling the Middle East problem, as scheduled, and meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, went to Moscow to discuss the problem of Afghanistan with Soviet officials. What do you think the Arabs should do in the face of European slowness and U.S. negativism? Is rapprochement with the Soviet Union the alternative, as some believe?

[Answer] The joint statement issued on King Husayn's recent visit to Moscow clearly declared that the Palestinian state must be established on the territories liberated as a result of the withdrawal of Israeli forces. I believe that Soviet officials will certainly raise the Middle East problem with Lord Carrington as they consider it to be of first priority. It is astonishing that the West should call for an international conference on Afghanistan including all the parties concerned yet at the same time advocate only a partial formula for peace in the Middle East. The Soviets call for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis and the area has begun to appreciate the boldness of their distinguished role. We used to advocate isolation from the big powers, but that is something which Begin would like to see so he can further the U.S. policy in the area.

SARKIS VIEWS ISRAELI RAIDS, FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

NC151332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] At 1200 today, President Ilyas Sarkis chaired the weekly Cabinet meeting, which was attended by the prime minister and the ministers. After the meeting, which lasted until 1400, Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musayki gave the following official information:

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency President Sarkis said: The abominable Israeli attacks are still aimed at the Lebanese areas at a time when Lebanon's complaint lodged with the UN Security Council has been pending since 3 March--that is over 4 months. Despite our efforts in getting the fraternal and friendly states to assist us in putting an end to these attacks, Israel continues its attacks, with the resulting loss of life and various damages.

His excellency added: It is regrettable that all our endeavors to tackle the southern issue--whether through the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions or through conferences--particularly those of the Tunis summit conference and of the Islamic summit conference in At-Ta'if--did not yield the desired results, for reasons known to all. However, this reality will not limit our resolve to continue our efforts and contacts with the fraternal and friendly states and with the UN Security Council for the sake of tackling the southern issue in a practical and realistic manner with a view to avoiding any eruption. We have said, and will say the same thing today, that the effects would not be confined to Lebanon only.

President Sarkis then briefed the Cabinet on the results of his recent meeting with U.S. Presidential envoy Philip Habib and confirmed that the Arab followup committee will meet on the already fixed date, namely, 25 July.

The Cabinet then discussed and approved a number of general projects and various issues.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON SECURITY, ISRAELI RAIDS

Pre-Cabinet Meeting Comments

NC151100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Before leaving Government House for the Presidential Palace to attend today's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in answer to questions by newsmen: Concerning the daily Israeli attacks, we are tackling the situation in the same way as we do on such occasions--we reject it and I regard it as disgracing us and our Arab brothers. He added: Confronting these actions is not only a Lebanese duty but it must also be an Arab responsibility, as well as the responsibility of the international community.

Concerning the revision of wages, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I believe there are positive steps about which Minister al-Labban will speak to you.

About the security situation in Ra's an-nab', the prime minister said: Useful steps have been adopted in this respect. A provisional post of the internal security forces has been set up in the Primo Building, which will surmount several problems for reopening the roads and for returning the people to the Ra's an-nab' area.

He added: I believe that some new measures will be adopted in the future leading to a state of relaxation in that area.

Questioned After Meeting

NC151533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] After today's Cabinet meeting, which was chaired by President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan clarified some matters in his answers to journalists' questions.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: We are getting closer to the meetings of the Arab followup committee and contacts are taking place between Beirut and some of the Arab states on this matter. Can you describe for us the atmosphere surrounding these contacts?

He answered: The expression "atmosphere surrounding the contacts" requires a long talk. All I can say is that we are actually carrying out contacts so that 25 July will be a bright day for the Lebanese. This is all I can say.

He was then asked: You have brought good tidings of imminent relaxation in some areas of Beirut to the Lebanese. Where is this relaxation?

He replied: Before I left Government House for the Cabinet meeting, I told your colleagues that an important step was taken in this regard: I mean the setting up of an internal security forces post in the Primo building near At-Tibbiyah. This post will greatly facilitate the normalization of matters in the area and will enable the residents to be reassured about returning to the Ra's an-Nab' area. I hope that we will be able today to take other steps that will make the tidings we had brought a reality. Thus, I told your colleagues that I prefer deeds to words.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: There is another topic, namely, the south, and there is an Israeli escalation, as you know. What is the government actually doing about this?

He answered: The government is doing all it can. Other than force, which we do not entirely have at present, we can only resort to the United Nations and contact our brothers and friends to work together to repulse or put an end to these attacks. This is what the government is actually doing. Moreover, this was one of the main topics that I raised with the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors yesterday. It is also what we have sent to our delegate at the United Nations, who will announce it before the international meetings, according to what we have been accustomed to in similar regrettable occasions.

The prime minister added: Any one of us, any citizen or any person who has feelings of national dignity, might say: Such resorts are not enough. I have the same feeling; I feel the pain of those who are suffering. However, if there is any other endeavor or step we will not hesitate to take it. We hope that all will work in harmony with us and that the brothers and friends will also work in harmony with us concerning all that we have asked for, whether at the Arab summit conference, the Islamic Conference or at international meetings.

Banquet Address

NC152125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic center [this evening] held a fast-breaking banquet on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan. Attending the banquet were Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and a number of former prime ministers, ministers, deputies, men of social standing, politicians and men of religion. Prime Minister al-Wazzan delivered a speech in which he dwelt on current Lebanese issues.

Concerning the Israeli aggression, the prime minister said: You are well aware of the magnitude of the difficulties concerning the Israeli enemy, who has installed agents--particularly in the border strip--and who has opened gaps among the Lebanese ranks through which he is directing his fire, weaving conspiracies and destroying this nation. Every time we try to close one of these gaps the enemy directly intervenes to hinder our moves in attaining accord or strikes cruel blows to terrorize us and divert our attention from the accord.

Yesterday, the enemy attempted to hinder the march for accord which we started by cooperating with sister Syria when the enemy hit the Arab Deterrent Forces' planes [as heard] in Al-Biqa'. Today, he moves again and extends his savage aggression through his transgressions in the south to Ad-Damur, An-na'imah, Baraja and B'asir and by wreaking destruction and ruin and by killing people.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan went on: In a statement I made today I noted that following the recurrance of these aggressions we have become fed up with lodging complaints and protests. Our complaints have been pending before the United Nations since 3 March. On the other hand, we do not expect a just attitude that would deter aggression or build an already destroyed house. National shame is pervading our country and should pervade our Arab nation, which by now should--particularly after the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor--know that the Israeli enemy does not distinguish between a confrontation country and a supporting country and that his pretexts for carrying out aggression stem from his aggressive and contemptuous nature, which belittles all values and principles and which disdains the United Nations and its resolutions--even the international resolutions of denunciation which were issued recently.

Concluding his speech, Prime Minister al-Wazzan called for unifying the Arab ranks in confronting the Zionist enemy and its acts of defiance.

SODECO-AN-NASIRAH ROAD REOPENED IN BEIRUT

NC160931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The directorate general of the internal security forces has announced that [in Beirut] the Sodeco-An-Nasirah road is now operable and that citizens can use it.

This morning, tractors removed the eastern barriers and all other obstructions on the road. This action follows yesterday's statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that an important step has been taken in this respect, namely setting up a security forces post in the Primo building, which will consequently contribute toward restoring normal conditions in the Ra's an-Nab' area.

SELECTION OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS SAID COMPLETED

TA160908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The composition of the next government has actually been completed and it may only change in the wake of the debates scheduled to be held by the factions of the Likud or following the negotiations on the coalition. Correspondent Arnon Nadav reports that the Herut secretariat will convene tomorrow to approve the appointment of ministers from Herut proposed by the prime minister. The Liberal Party center will convene next Sunday to discuss the same issue. However, an argument regarding the proposed appointments is expected to emerge within this party. Proposals have been raised within the Liberal Party with the aim of enabling the party's center to determine who will be its ministers, notwithstanding the decision of the Likud convention which had at the time established that the prime minister would be in charge of appointing the ministers.

According to what has emerged, these will be the ministers: Nine representatives from Herut--the prime minister, Menahem Begin; the foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir; the defense minister, Ariel Sharon; the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs and the minister in charge of coordination between the economic ministers, Ya'aqov Meridor; the minister of housing and construction, David Levi; the transportation minister, Hayim Landau; the communications minister, Mordekhay Tzipori. It has not yet been concluded which one of two candidates--Hayim Corfu and Moshe Arens--will also receive a ministerial portfolio.

The proposed appointments on behalf of the Liberal Party are: Simha Ehrilich as the only deputy prime minister--he may also receive the agriculture portfolio. The deputy agriculture minister will be Pesah Grupper and the justice minister will be Moshe Nisim. A struggle is underway for the post of minister of industry, commerce and tourism between Yitzhaq Moda'i and Gid'on Pat. A decision on this matter may be made on Sunday. Two other ministerial candidates on behalf of the Liberal Party are Avraham Sharir and Yitzhaq Berman. Sharir will apparently be appointed minister of tourism--if this portfolio is separated from the ministry of industry and commerce--and Berman would be appointed minister of information if such a ministry is set up. David Shifman will be appointed deputy transportation minister. On behalf of the Liberal independents, Eli'ezer Shostak would continue to serve as the health minister.

The National Religious Party [NRP] will have two ministers: Yosef Burg--he will continue to serve as interior and police minister--and Zvulun Hammer as education minister. If it is also decided to hand the religious affairs portfolio to the NRP, this party will determine which one of its two ministers will assume this portfolio.

Aharon Abu-Hatzera from Tami will apparently be appointed minister of labor and welfare. Finally, the post of Knesset speaker has been offered to the Liberal Party. The current candidates for this post are MK's Sara Doron and Menahem Savidor.

CABINET APPROVES MULTINATIONAL FORCE AGREEMENT

TA151806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1755 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Report by Razi Barqay in front of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] The Cabinet session has ended, and a few minutes ago the Cabinet secretary approached reporters and made the following announcement:

[Begin recording] [Secretary Na'or] The Cabinet met this evening for a special session at the prime minister's residence and held a debate on the proposed agreement on the establishment of the Sinai multinational force, which will be stationed there upon the completion of the evacuation of the Sinai by the IDF in accordance with the peace treaty. The Cabinet unanimously approved the agreement on the establishment of the multinational force.

As a result, the agreement will be initialed by the government representatives and before it is finally signed it will be brought before the Knesset for a debate and the Knesset will be asked to approve it, as the prime minister and the foreign minister had promised the Knesset in replying to motions to the Knesset agenda in earlier sessions of the ninth Knesset. [end recording]

Here are some details on the composition of the force: It will comprise 3,000 troops--about half of them American. In accordance with Israel's demand, the Americans will be situated in Ofira and will primarily monitor the freedom of passage through the strait. The agreement stipulates that any changes in the composition of the force as well as removal of its responsibility will only be done with the mutual consent of Israel and Egypt. Those who recall the days prior to the 6-day war when the UN force deserted the Sinai will no doubt comprehend the significance of this clause.

The multinational force will begin operating tat the end of March 1982, next year, a few days before the pullback from the Sinai Peninsula is completed. This is Razi Barqay, reporting from the prime minister's office.

TERRORIST SHELLING 'HEAVIEST IN RECENT YEARS'

Details of Shelling

TA151942 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In the terrorist shelling of various places along the northern Israeli border 3 persons were killed and 13 were injured--most slightly--in Nahariyya and 12 people were injured in Qiryat Shemona and the Galilee panhandle, most of them also slightly. The IDF forces are returning fire toward the sources of firing. The terrorists' fire was silenced about 2 hours ago. Our military correspondent, Dan Semama, reports from the studio:

The terrorists' shelling this evening was one of the heaviest by the terrorists in recent years. The Katyusha salvos were fired along a wide sector, both toward the upper Galilee settlements and toward western Galilee. For about 75 minutes, almost incessantly, the terrorists fired tens of Katyushas. The UNIFIL spokesman reports 120 such missiles.

The missiles were probably 122-mm in diameter. The worst damage incurred was in Nahariyya, where the Katyushas hit crowded streets. In Nahariyya 3 persons were killed and 11 were wounded; 2 sustained moderate injuries and the others were slightly injured. In the panhandle area 2 persons were injured and 10 residents were injured in Qiryat Shemona, most of them suffering from shock. Heavy damage was inflicted and fires broke out due to the terrorists' shelling. The first aid and rescue services went into operation immediately when the shelling began.

As previously mentioned, this was one of the heaviest terrorists' shelling in recent years. The IDF forces returned heavy artillery fire toward the sources of firing in southern Lebanon as well as toward terrorists' targets. It seems that the terrorist fire emanated from the An-Nabatiyyah region which was bombed by the Israeli Air Force yesterday as well as from terrorist camps in the Tyre region. In the course of the shelling of the Galilee settlements the terrorists also fired dozens of Katyushas toward the Christian villages of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah in southern Lebanon. Major Haddad's forces are also returning fire in the direction of the sources of firing.

Shelling 'Expected'

TA160515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister's spokesman has said that yesterday's Katyusha attack [on northern Israel] had been expected in the wake of the air force strikes against the terrorists on 14 July.

He said the air force attacks had been directed, in particular, at the terrorist organization of Ahmad Jibril [PFLP] which was responsible for the escalation.

'Retribution' Anticipated

TA160823 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0810 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 16 Jul--This morning Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said that the war against the terrorists is continuous and from time to time Israel will have to receive some blows but "we will retaliate with greater strength." Tzipori said that the large numbers of Katyusha rockets fired at civilian targets in Israel calls for more drastic measures on our part. "We will have to deal stronger blows at them because we will not forsake our civilian settlements and this cannot be a one-way street," Tzipori stressed. He added that the terrorists will receive the proper retribution [meser] at the right time. Tzipori added that it was impossible to solve the problem of the Katyushas. He said the launchers could be spotted before they begin firing and while they were being fired on they could be destroyed but it was difficult to absolutely end this problem. "We are dealing here with immoral people, incompatible with the precautions we take. When we plan our attacks we take all precautions not to hit civilians," Tzipori concluded.

MILITARY SOURCES SEE STRENGTHENING OF TERRORISTS

TA160741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Military sources say that the terrorists have entered a period of accelerated organization and massive armament and the IDF must prevent their becoming an established military force. This is the reason why the IDF has been recently increasing its strikes against the terrorists. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] It was not just yesterday that the terrorists began the process of arming themselves and attempts to create the image of a regular army. However, this process recently acquired such dimensions which called for the IDF's preemptive actions--thus military sources claim. The air force operated several times against the bases and materiel of the terrorists and destroyed tanks, gun emplacements, mobile 40-barrel Katyusha launchers, batteries of antiaircraft SAM-9 missiles, command posts and arms caches. The terrorists have been receiving generous military assistance from the Soviet Union, some of which is sent directly to Lebanon while some makes its way through Libya, Syria, Iraq and even North Korea.

Military sources say the IDF's actions in recent days have been launched with the aim of curbing the strengthening of the terrorists and to upset their intentions to become a real military force. The Syrians have time and again declared that they are the main, and perhaps the only, patrons of the terrorists. Thus one may rationalize their willingness to assume risks and to engage in dogfights with Israeli Air Force planes from time to time in order to foil the attacks on the terrorist bases. The terrorists reward the Syrians by opening fire at the settlements in northern Israel and the [Christian] enclaves--and they have plenty of Katyusha rockets. According to UNIFIL, last night the terrorists fired more than 100 Katyusha rockets. [end recording]

SWISS MINISTER'S MEETING WITH QADDUMI PROTESTED

TA151717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Israel protested to Switzerland the meeting between the Swiss foreign minister and PLO leader Faruq Qaddumi. Israel's ambassador in Switzerland handed the protest to the Bern Foreign Ministry. The protest states that Israel is concerned that a representative of a terrorist organization was received by the Swiss foreign minister.

OAU COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LAGOS-YAOUNDE DISPUTE

AB152130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Organization of African Unity, OAU, is to set up a ministerial committee to look into the Nigeria-Cameroon situation. This information was conveyed to President Shehu Shagari today by the secretary general of the organization, Mr Edem Kodjo, and the Kenyan foreign minister, Mr Robert Ouko.

The president told the emissaries that Nigeria had reservations about the outcome of the committee's assignment because of the uncooperative attitude of Cameroon.

Mr Kodjo and Mr Ouko have been shuttling between Lagos and Yaounde trying to mediate in the issue. Meanwhile the OAU secretary general has again left Lagos for the Republic of Cameroon. He told newsmen at Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, shortly before his departure, that his earlier discussion with President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon was positive, pointing out that Nigeria and Cameroon has shown willingness for an amicable settlement of their dispute.

AFRICAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN LAGOS

AB161045 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] It has been suggested that the peacekeeping and peacemaking capabilities of the United Nations be strengthened. Nigeria's minister of state for external affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, made the suggestion in Lagos yesterday at the opening of an international conference on disarmament, development and regional security in Africa. He said resources should be used for socioeconomic development of the world rather than relying unduly on nuclear weapons to secure peace. Alhaji Ali, however, stated that conventional arms requirements in defense of each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity should not be bartered away in the name of international security. The minister urged the participants to work out new concepts of regional security as a means of promoting world disarmament. They should also consider the possibility of making the United Nations the custodian of the world's present nuclear stockpile.

About 70 participants from eight countries in all, from all over the world, are attending the conference. They include top military officers and university professors. The conference will end tomorrow.

LIBYA

LEBANESE NATIONALISTS, SOCIALISTS VISIT TRIPOLI

Arrival Report

LD152348 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese National Movement and leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary of the Lebanese National Movement, and Muhsin Daloub, deputy leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Mr Walid Junblatt said that the visit is within the framework of discussing the latest developments in the Lebanese and Arab arena, so as to promote the move to confront the colonialist-Zionist challenges in the Arab region.

Jabir Reception

LD160846 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jul (JANA)--Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, last night received Mr. Walid Junblatt, president of the Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement, L.N.M., and leader of the Socialist Progressive Party, S.P.P., in Lebanon; Mr. Muhsin Ibrahim, L.N.M. executive secretary; and Mr. Muhsin Daloub, deputy leader of the S.P.P.

MOROCCO

REMARKS BY MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTED

LD152132 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta this morning received at his office Guinea Ambassador Kekoura Camera; Sudanese Ambassador 'Abbas Musa Mustafa; and Nigerian Ambassador Alhaji Farouk Kaoje, in their capacity as representatives of countries making up the African committee entrusted with implementing the resolutions of the 18th OAU summit conference with regard to the Sahara problem.

He conveyed to them Morocco's new protest against the irresponsible statement made by the Malian foreign minister to AFP, requesting them to communicate this protest to their respective governments.

The minister of state also received Senegalese Ambassador Aly Dioum, as Senegal represents Moroccan interests in Addis Ababa, and conveyed the same protest to him and asked him to communicate it to the OAU secretary general.

Morocco also communicated the same protest through diplomatic channels to President of Kenya Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU and chairman of the committee entrusted with implementing the resolutions of the summit conference, and to President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere and President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens--in their capacity as members of the said committee. The following is the text of the protest:

In less than a week the Malian minister of foreign affairs has again violated the jurisdictions of the African committee entrusted by the 18th OAU summit conference to tackle the question of Western Sahara and has given himself the right to speak for the committee.

Following his statement to the media in his own country, which at a minimum can be described as irresponsible and discourteous, he has today made a statement to a foreign news agency, AFP, in an attempt to mislead international public opinion and to add incorrect data which contravenes the resolutions adopted by the heads of state during the Nairobi summit with an overwhelming majority, if not with unanimity. Morocco, while strongly protesting such false statements and misrepresentation by the said minister, places full responsibility on the author of the statement who has clearly placed himself in the service of those who are trying to abort the efforts of the OAU, Morocco would like to remind all that the African committee is formed at the level of heads of state and has not authorized the Mali minister to speak on its behalf.

In view of the minister's vociferous statement and false interpretation of the resolutions, and his provocative and irresponsible utterance, the Mali minister has removed himself and his country from the framework of African legitimacy and the task entrusted to the committee.

Morocco most strongly requests the committee consider the results of such unacceptable behavior as it cannot be ignored.

CHAMBER SPEAKER SEES SOVIET INFLUENCE ON ARABS

PM151548 Jidda AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 24 Jun 81 p 21

[Interview given to Lufti Shalash by Moroccan Chamber of Representatives Speaker Dey Ould Sidi Baba--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Regarding Arab-European relations, what is your opinion about the European efforts--the so-called initiative--to resolve the conflict in the Middle East; is Europe serous in its efforts; and if so, is it capable of carrying out its proposals?

Answer: Personally I believe that the European states, with some variance in the attitudes of their governments, want to contribute to finding a solution for the Middle East problem. However, we must recognize that Europe alone cannot resolve the issue, because we believe that the basic role for finding a solution to the problem is naturally linked with the joint efforts that might be made by all the major powers. By major powers I mean the United States, West Europe and the Soviet Union.

I believe, however, that if efforts are concerted and the United States and West Europe agree on a specific target that meets the requisites of the solution demanded by the Arab group, the attitude of the socialist group, particularly the Soviet Union, could be influenced. We must also admit, however, that the Soviet Union is a force in the area which cannot be ignored, especially because its positions influence the Arabs and because it supports the Arab view. We also believe that the Arab world's interest lies in keeping the entire area isolated from attempts by any side to dominate it and in trying to convince all the powers that the area's interest lies in peace and security and in a solution independent of any power's victory over another.

Question: In your capacity as the head of the Moroccan people's elected representatives, how do you view the future of Arab unity in the light of the present state of division and disintegration in the Arab world?

Answer: I believe that there are several different concepts of Arab unity. We view Arab unity as that of aim and fate, which must be tackled from economics in order to establish integration. It is unreasonable during the present phase for an Arab state to abandon its institutions and entity. Unity must be cultural and ideological.

As for the systems, I must regretfully admit that there are fundamental disagreements regarding the social system and social, economic and religious options. We believe that unity should start with the economic and cultural aspects, with each country retaining its special characteristics and options, because it is unreasonable to ask a country to abandon its system or basic options in order to merge with another country as "Colonel" al-Qadhdhafi has advocated between Libya and Syria. We also recognize that the Arab world today is in an unenviable situation. Some states are calling for real neutrality, while others have unwisely tied their destiny to the bandwagon of foreign interests. The Arab League's objective is that all Arab states should stay away from military and political alliances with the major imperialist powers, both Eastern and Western. We in the Moroccan Kingdom believe that the policy which his majesty the king is pursuing represents, the sound and wise course, namely that the Arab countries must not be linked by any alliances to foreign powers and that our relations with both East and West must be relations of cooperation, understanding and for mutual interests and peace, because the Arab states must adhere to the principle of nonalignment in its full sense. Therefore, the Arab states must, in our view, avoid alliances and the ideological theories linked with either Marxism or capitalism.

Question: In the light of the war between Iraq and Iran, how is it possible, in your view, to prevent a similar war between an Arab country and another Islamic country in the future?

Answer: As far as the Islamic world is concerned, this war is naturally a great tragedy. However, we must recognize that the cause of this war is the presence of a regime in Iran which has declared that it wants to bring about an Islamic revolution in the East, to remove the existing regimes in the Gulf area and to retain the territories and waters which were usurped from Iraq and the UAE during the shah's regime in a way contrary to international norms and the principle of understanding and cooperation which must prevail in the Arab Gulf area.

ACTIONS OF VISITING FOREIGN LAWYERS CRITICIZED

LD151810 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Rabat, 15 Jul (MAP)--We have collected the following comments from circles close to the Moroccan Justice Ministry and the security services:

Since the events of 20 June 1981 in Casablanca, Morocco has been the target of lies and false information from certain ill-intentioned foreign circles. If Morocco is known for its legislation which guarantees collective and individual freedom--particularly relating to freedom of expression, movement and for the possibility of foreign lawyers who make the proper request to plead cases in national courts--it cannot tolerate indefinitely that these freedoms be taken advantage of to interfere in Moroccan internal affairs in violation of international laws. Thus foreign lawyers who arrived in Morocco as tourists thought they had the right to take up the defense in legal matters where they had sought no prior authorization.

Realizing that they could not plead without conforming to legal requirements, these foreigners set themselves up as observers--once again in violation of internal laws--in order to interfere in Moroccan internal affairs. They were motivated by a desire to harm the public image of Morocco at the instigation of the very people who encouraged the regrettable incidents in Casablanca.

After receiving proof of the manipulations of which these lawyers were the object and the unavowed aims they were pursuing, the Moroccan authorities asked them to leave the national territory and in the future to conform to the laws regulating the exercise of the right of defense by foreigners in the jurisdiction of the countries they are visiting.

GHANA

PRESIDENT WARNS CHIEFS AGAINST SELFISHNESS

AB151512 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has deplored the attitude of chiefs who refuse to give out lands for farming purposes and development projects while the nation yearns for progress. Addressing a durbar at Kete Krachi as part of his state mission tour of the Northern, Upper and Volta Regions, Dr Limann told chiefs in the country to realize that by virtue of the constitution all lands are vested in the president in trust for the people. The president, therefore, has the right to acquire any land anywhere in the interest of the people if chiefs, as traditional custodians, refuse to release the lands. He asked the chiefs to observe traditional norms of the institution of chieftancy and must, as he puts it, be forward looking.

Dr Limann said although the government has decided not to interfere with chieftancy, chiefs themselves have destroyed the institution by engaging themselves in unnecessary disputes and land litigations. He said all lands of Ghana belong to all Ghanaians, adding that selfishness is the greatest enemy of progress and development. President Limann warned that his administration will no longer tolerate any acts of violence anywhere, because such acts are giving the country a bad image abroad. Dr Limann has since returned to Accra.

RELIEF FUNDS VOTED FOR VIOLENCE-TORN AREAS

AB152004 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The government has voted 1 million cedis for emergency relief operations in the areas affected by the Konkomba-Nanumba conflict. This was announced by President Limann at a durbar of chiefs and people at Nkwanta, in the Volta Region, at the end of his tour of the Northern, Upper and Volta Regions. Dr Limann, who has since returned to Accra, urged members of a peacekeeping team in the area to discharge their duties efficiently and impartially. He said as peace officers they are required to demonstrate a high degree of tolerance and patience.

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO FRANCE ON PRETORIA SANCTIONS

AB151654 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Liberia has appealed to France to champion the cause of African freedom and independence by helping to enforce direct and decisive measures against racist South Africa for Namibia's independence. Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews made the appeal last night at a reception marking France's 192d independence anniversary. He hoped that, under the leadership of President Francois Mitterrand, France will not veto any resolution calling for sanctions against apartheid South Africa for its continuous illegal occupation of Namibia, South-West Africa. On Franco-Liberian relations, Foreign Minister Matthews said the two countries have always enjoyed close ties of friendship and cooperation. He said this relationship has taken forms of assistance in cooperative endeavors from which Liberia benefits in agriculture, health, education and infrastructural developments.

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF OAU

AB151834 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, was in Lagos last week for discussions with President Shehu Shagari. After his talks in Lagos, Mr Kodjo proceeded to Yaounde for discussions with President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon.

Yaounde radio, which reported the discussions between the two leaders, failed to give any details. However the OAU scribe is now back in Lagos for further talks with President Shagari and senior government officials. It is certain that Mr Kodjo's shuttle between Lagos and Yaounde is not unconnected with the recent border clashes and dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.

It would be recalled that on 15 May, five Nigerian soldiers on a border patrol were killed in an unprovoked attack on them by some Cameroonian gendarmes. Nigeria's reaction to the killings was to demand for an unreserved apology on the incident from the Government of Cameroon and the payment of full compensation to the affected Nigerian families. The Cameroonian Government managed to send a message to Lagos which failed to cover all the points raised on Nigeria in an earlier protest to Yaounde. The Cameroonians expressed regret for the loss of lives, but have so far failed to react favorably to the demands made by Nigeria. Public opinion in Nigeria was definitely in favor of some retaliatory action against Cameroon, but the government refused to be stampeded into any such action.

As a responsible administration that is not unmindful of the need to maintain cordial relations with its neighbors, the Nigerian Government decided to table a complaint on the matter to the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa. A request was made that the matter be placed on the agenda of last month's OAU summit conference in Nairobi, Kenya. As a mark of respect to the OAU, President Shagari refused to allow leaders of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, to discuss the issue at their summit meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone. He categorically stated that only the OAU could mediate in the dispute. In spite of this, the OAU Secretariat failed to include the subject for discussion at the Nairobi conference. The action of the OAU Secretariat was viewed as a slight on Nigeria and President Shagari responded by boycotting the Nairobi summit.

Modesty apart, the truth is that Nigeria's boycott of the Nairobi summit had a significant impact on the conference and its eventual outcome. Over the years Nigeria has been playing a prominent role in African affairs because of her significant position as the important single market in Africa. The frontline states bordering on South Africa and Namibia depend greatly on the moral and even material support of Nigeria in their struggle against apartheid and white minority rule in southern Africa.

It is interesting to note that Nigeria played a creditable role in the efforts leading to the independence of Angola and, most recently, Zimbabwe. It is also on record that Nigeria contributes more than any other member state to the upkeep of the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa. In fact the records have it that Nigeria is the only country that has been paying its full dues to the OAU liberation fund. Africa has continued to be the centerpiece of Nigerian foreign policy and, in this regard, Nigeria makes tremendous contributions to the work of the OAU Good Offices Committee by being in the forefront of attempts to resolve disputes between African countries.

It was, therefore, surprising that a request for mediation in a case involving Nigeria was treated with levity by the OAU Secretariat. While we wish the OAU scribe success in his current mediation efforts in the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute, there are a few questions that need to be asked. Firstly, why did the OAU Secretariat fail to place the issue on the agenda at the Nairobi meeting? Secondly, were they inadvertently inciting Nigeria into embarking on a military adventure against Cameroon? Thirdly, did Edem Kodjo and his men feel that the matter was not serious enough to attract the attention and deliberations of the African leaders' meeting in Nairobi?

There is need to point out the fact that there are presently too many military conflicts in Africa, and this can partly be blamed on the inability of the OAU as regards keeping the peace in the continent and living up to its responsibilities. The overriding reasons for the founding of the OAU was the need to promote African unity and to reduce tension on the continent. So far the OAU has not made a remarkable success in its efforts to mediate in conflicts between member states of the organization; examples around to support this claim.

Those in authority at the OAU Secretariat need to be reminded of the fact that the best method of crisis management is the observance of crises. The trick is that if Nigeria had reacted similarly to the provocation by Cameroon, the current OAU mediation effort would have proved too late to be meaningful.

DAILY TIMES SEES LESSON IN KANO VIOLENCE

AB151442 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Text] The DAILY TIMES discusses last week's rampage in Kano and wonders why Governor Abubakar Rimi's government decided to take an unusual pattern in communicating a query to the emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero. While conceding that the query was perhaps the cause of the violence, it blamed the police for its inability to contain the situation.

The TIMES contends that the query is calculated to humiliate the emir and, therefore, calls on those who think they can undermine traditional institutions to borrow a leaf from the Kano experience.

NPN CAUCUS CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF NPP MINISTERS

AB152020 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Senate caucus of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, has called on President Shehu Shagari to remove from office forthwith all Nigerian People's Party [NPP] members appointed ministers or nominated to serve on federal boards and parastatals. At a news conference in Lagos today, the leader of the caucus, Senator David Dafinone, alleged that the termination of the accord between the two parties followed a lust by NPP leadership for Federal Government contracts and patronage. And, in his reaction, the former chairman of the NPP, Chief Olu Akinfosile, asked all ministers and others who benefited from the accord not to resign until the notice given by their party expires.

He said the refusal of the NPP members in the National Assembly to vote along with their NPN counterparts on some presidential bills was not [words indistinct]. Still on the accord, the NPP leader, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, has thrown more light on why his party gave the notice for the abrogation.

Dr Azikiwe alleged that last December the NPN had unilaterally entered into an agreement with the People's Redemption Party, PRP. Dr Azikiwe showed newsmen a photocopy of the agreement which he said was signed by Mr Sam Ikoku for the PRP and Dr Chuba Okadigbo for the NPN. And also at the news conference, the national chairman of the NPP, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, refuted the allegation that his party has signed an accord with the Unity Party of Nigeria in preparation for the 1983 elections.

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER WELCOMES FRENCH POLICY

AB151340 Paris AFP in French 1144 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 15 Jul (AFP)--Speaking during a press conference held in Dakar on Wednesday, Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the opposition Senagalese Democratic Party (PDS), welcomed the measures envisaged by the French Government to aid the immigrants. At the same time, he said, the PDS recognizes France's right to stop the arrival of new immigrants because it is not honest for us to transfer our problems to other countries.

Mr Wade, who had earlier expressed happiness about the Socialist Party's accession to power in France, said that he hoped for some changes in the policy of development and military cooperation which will no longer aim at maintaining in power by force governments that have difficulties with their people. He also reaffirmed his opposition to the installation of all foreign military bases in Africa.

The PDS leader also expressed happiness about the recognition of new political parties, with the result that there are now nine political parties in Senegal. The multiparty system cannot but strengthen the opposition and lead to indispensable change, he said.

Mr Wade took the ruling Socialist Party to task for monopolizing the official means of information and called on the opposition parties to undertake united action with regard to the problems of information. He recalled that the PDS will envisage the creation of a free radio station if no solution is found. The PDS is represented at the National Assembly, where it has 14 seats against 85 for the Socialist Party.

INCREASE IN FUEL PRICES EFFECTIVE 15 JUL

AB152221 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The world-wide upsurge in the cost of energy has necessitated a new hike in the cost of fuel, with effect from Tuesday, 15 July 1981, at 2400. The new prices are as follows: A liter of premium now costs 265 CFA francs, a liter of regular will cost 255 CFA francs, while a liter of diesel fuel now costs 150 CFA francs. Also, the minister of state for equipment and the minister of commerce wishes to inform all transport owners that transportation fares will be revised in accordance with the increase in the price of fuel.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS SENDS GREETINGS TO PZPR CONGRESS

LD151118 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jul (ANGOP)--The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has addressed a message of greetings to the militants of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR], on the occasion of its ninth extraordinary congress.

In his message, the Angolan president referred to the maneuvers by imperialist circles and their agents aimed at destabilizing the process of building a socialist Polish nation. Such maneuvers, the message said, are in keeping with imperialist strategy to destabilize countries of the socialist community.

He said the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people are convinced that the PZPR congress delegates will be the interpreters of the Polish working people's more profound aspirations. A calm and careful analysis of the current situation (in Poland) will undoubtedly enable you to find more appropriate solutions toward restoring the people's confidence in their vanguard party, the PZPR, the message stressed.

The Angolan head of state recalled the long-existing friendship and solidarity ties between the Angolan and Polish peoples, led respectively by the MPLA-Labor Party and the PZPR.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE INCREASES ACTIVITIES

CA151132 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Mozambique resistance movement, which is working towards the overthrow of the government of President Machel, has, according to reports, extended its military activity. A correspondent who visited central Mozambique says the movement has increased its activities in the southern third of the provinces of Manica and Sofala, in spite of efforts by the Mozambique and Zimbabwe Governments to combat them. The heaviest fighting was reported to be taking place in Manica, from where a steady stream of refugees was crossing into Zimbabwe. The road to the border town of Espungabera is considered unsafe and when Mozambique Liberation Front officials want to visit it they often travel via Zimbabwe. In the center of the affected region, about 200 km of the main north-south road is considered so dangerous that vehicles travel in military convoys. No attacks have been leveled at the Biera-Umtali road as yet. The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, and President Machel of Mozambique met at Umtali on Monday to discuss, among other things, the security situation in Mozambique.

DEFENSE FORCE DENIES AIDING MOZAMBIQUE MOVEMENT

LD141116 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force has dismissed an allegation that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement is receiving arms from South Africa and that its members are being trained by South Africa. A spokesman in Pretoria said the allegation was an obvious propaganda attempt. A report from Maputo earlier said that former members of the organization, which is an anticommunist group fighting the Government of Mozambique, had made the allegation at a news conference in Maputo after surrendering to Mozambique security forces.